water, and was rescued. Mr. Deniston relates that while the flames were raging, he saw some poor weman at the railing just in front of the wheel-house. Those on shore shouted to her to jump, which she attempted to do, but was caught by her clothing, and swung in under the railing, down into the engine room, where all was one blaze of fire.

"The ladies at first tricd to save their bag-

gage, some of them throwing in their trunks, and then jumping in after them. Others were concerned only for themselves and their children, and ran wildly about, screaming and cry-ing for help. As the flames approached, they swung themselves down from the guards, while one or two were seen to slide down the ropes and posts at the rear. How many were sun or lost, cannot be ascertained, nor even guessed at now. There were some fifteen or twenty women on board, and some eight or ten are all that are thought to be saved."

KANSAS NEWS.

Gov. Robinson was accompanied on his re-turn to Kansas by Rev. Elnathan Davis, of Fitchburg, and Thomas J. Marsh, of Waltham, late State treasurer, both intending to become settlers in the Territory.

A violent assault was committed upon Gen. S. C. Pomerov, formerly of Southampton, at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 13th ultimo, by the noted ruffian Titus, backed up by a gang of accomplices. Col. Pomeroy was coming out of the court house, when Titus, who had been watching for him, sprang upon him with a heavy cane, and struck several blows, fracturing the bone of his left arm, and inflicting some slighter injuries. Pomeroy told Titus that he was unarmed, when the latter threw his own pistol on the ground, inviting the General to take it and shoot if he dared; at the same time that his body-guard held their own revolvers that his body-guard held their own revolvers cocked, ready to riddle Pomeroy if he made a motion in self-defence. Judge Kaufman, the nating judge, who was just leaving the court-house, made a movement of interference, when Dick Murphy, with revolver presented, bid him desist or he would blow his brains out! Titus was arrested by order of the Mayor, while Pomeray was taken to the house of a physician, where his arm was attended to, and he returned to Wyandotte the next day. Titus was tried the next day, but the jury could not tried the next day, but the jury could not agree—one of the jurymen, a nephew of John Calhoun, holding out for one dollar fine, the smallest sum allowed by the law. A new trial was ordered, and Titus was released on bail. Titus keeps a gambling and liquor saloon, and is obnoxious to all decent citizens of Kansas City, for his general habits and his bullying propensities. This outrage ought to render it unsafe for him to stop longer in that

There was an affray at Lecompton early in April, between Rodigue, late postmaster of that place, and another Pro-Slavery man named Thompson. Rodigue was wounded with a owie knife, and survived but a few days. Thompson made his escape.

The Free-State Convention to nominate State officers under the Leavenworth Constitution was to be held at Topeka on the 28th. The settlers were generally signing remonstrances against the sale of the lands in July. This measure is considered the severest blow yet aimed by the Administration at the interests of Kansas. One effort to relieve the distress occasioned by it is the formation of a company, comprising the most prominent Free-State men in the Territory, to gather land warrants from every possible quarter, and loan them out to actual settlers at a fair rate for one or two years, taking security on the land itself.

Gen. Lane had received an offer from Boston to deliver a series of lectures on Kansas, through regenerate and fertilize the arid plains in the western portion of the Territory. Leavenworth has lately been flooded with bogus silver coin, and Sergeant Repard, of the United States

viously refused to admit the musical critic of Porter's Spirit of the Times, although he bought a ticket. On Monday night, Mr. wilkes, the proprietor of the paper, accompa-nied the critic to the Academy, both having purchased tickets, with the view of testing Mr. ere about to enter, however, they were seized y an officer, under a warrant obtained by Mr. Ullman early in the afternoon, on the ground that the reporter had previously and intended again to create a disturbance in the house. The arrests created great excitement, and a large crowd assembled, but the police managed to preserve the peace. Mr. Wilkes and his after returned to the Academy and was admit-

The Leavenworth correspondent of the New York Times furnishes that paper with some interesting intelligence from Utah. He gives the statements and opinions of a gentleman of education and ability, Mr. F. Loba, who has just made his escape from Salt Lake City, and who eves very different accounts of the condition been current. He does not believe they will light the United States troops, if the latter go in force sufficient to be at all formidable. He an lorce sufficient to be at all formidable. He says they have no powder, no cannon, no military stores of any kind, and that all the stories of their having a large force, perfectly drilled and ready for service, are all nonsense. The whole number of their men capable of being good soldiers does not exceed 3,500. He thinks Young will have a "special revelation," and run away as soon as he finds that the United

Jack Repsher, a teamster, killed a man re cently in the vicinity of Leavenworth city, and was subsequently taken and hung by a gang

Elizur Wright of Boston and George W. Saryeam of Lawrence (formerly of the Amherst Express) have been appointed insurance commissioners, in place of Elihu C. Baker and George T. Stearns, removed.

It is reported that Dr. Walker is about

resign the presidency of Harvard college. Prof. Felton is going to Europe for his health. Vice President Breckinridge has arrived

Louisville, Ky, with his wife, whose health is The Common Council of New Orleans ha tendered the freedom of the city to Edward Everett, and invited him to deliver his Wash-

ington enlogy. The Common Council of Bal-timore has tendered the hospitalities of the city to ex-President Fillmore, during the sessions The Governor of Alabama has actually write

ten to a representative from that State, asking if the time has come for him to call a State onvention to take measures to get out of the Augustus Brandagee of New London, an

Alfred A. Burnham of Windham, present Lieu-tenant Governor, will be preminent candidates for the Speakership of the next Connecticut House of Representatives, with the chances in favor of the former.

The Republican State Convention in Illinois s called to meet at Springfield, on Wednesday,

The people at St. Cloud, Minnesota, have presented a new press to Mrs. Swisshelm, to eplace the one destroyed by the mob.

ciently figured in the conduct of legal proceedings. What earthly necessity is there for reserting to them in legislation? Sir, I have no patience with such devices here. Though a mangenerally of gentle dispositions, some good nature, and much endurance, I feel, when I meetsuch a false issue as this put into the place of a true one, in the course of our legislation, very much like the chivalrous Virginia gentleman, who, happening to be abroad in his neighborhood when the sheriff came through it, serving summouses in ejectment in the name of Wendell Bollman, road-master of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has received the con-tract to build the bridges of the railroad to be made through the island of Cuba, at a cost of

California, that needs looking into. The War Department recently purchased lands there for the purposes of a fort, paying \$200,000 for was taken out of the transaction was used to reward one or more hungry partsians.

The conference companies the setual amount of the hands of Col. Totten, and the transaction was used to reward one or more hungry partsians.

The conference companies the setual amount of the hands of Col. Totten, and the transaction was used to reward one or more hungry partsians.

The conference composition is just to be fairly and squarely submitted manding then only what they demand now, and the people are allowed to decide that question and cheat, would faiter to be fairly and squarely submitted of listening to their counsels, you will suppress the transaction was used to reward one or more hungry partsians.

The people are allowed to decide that question and cheat, would faiter to be fairly and squarely submitted of listening to their counsels, you will suppress the transaction what they demand now, and the people are allowed to decide that question; it is to be fairly and squarely submitted of listening to their counsels, you will suppress the transaction what they demand now, and the people are allowed to decide that question; it is to be fairly and squarely submitted of listening to their counsels, you will suppress the transaction what they demand now, and the people are allowed to decide that question; it is to be fairly and squarely submitted of listening to their counsels, you will suppress the transaction what you refuse them.

Sir, you are only asking us to wager against these wise advisers.

Now, I ind myself in a dilemma. I have the population in Kansas under this bill.

But a compromise is made between two continuous countering the only was they demand now, and the people are allowed to decide that question; it is to be fairly and squarely submitted in Kansas under this bill.

Sir, you are only asking to be fairly and squarely submitted in Kansas under this bill.

Now, I ind myself in a dilemma, I have their reward one or was used to r

FREEDOM IN KANSAS. Closing Speech of William H. Seward, IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

APRIL 30, 1858.

r which I have the least taste, and, as I think

the least talent. Among my oldest recollections is one that a person named Redheifer put into

operation in the city of Philadelphia, and in the neighborhood of Congress, a curious com-

bination of mechanism—a self-moving ma-chine, or perpetual motion, which was to su-

beat every adversary, but would even shriek out the cry "check," to the dismay of the van-

quished competitor. Just so soon as it was certain that the machine was perfect, all the

world clamored to have it taken to pieces, to ascertain the whereabout of the hidden intelli-

gence which mysteriously directed the move-ments of the emblematical figures on the chess-

board. I took no interest in that question; I was satisfied with the chess-player as it was, and I knew all the world would like it less

when they came to hear of what remained to

e known about it. I acted in those cases on this principle: that no one was deceived by

those ingenious contrivances but those who wanted to be duped. So it is with the bill of

the conference committee on Kansas. It was

gotten up to favor a purpose of self-deception; gotten up with care, so that it could not be explained satisfactorily by the one faction to the other, or even to itself.

Mr. President, after this explanation, I might pass over the details of the bill. I might do so all the more reasonably, because the puzzle which it presents has been explained satisfactorily, triumphantly, by the very satute Senetor

In the first place, Mr. Presideut, it makes u

it to a future day, and contented the

resort in legislation to a practice of the law-yers in the times of black-letter learning. When

an honest, straigtforward man, who was the owner of a freehold, was turned out with vio-lence, they would not let him bring an action in his own name against the intruder, but would

oblige him to copy out from the book of forms a summons in the name of James Jackson an imaginary man who it was pretended had been

issue, in due form, between these two imaginary litigants upon this groundless statement of facts; and so the honest man tried his title to his free-hold, not against the actual trespasser, but

against a man of straw, and recovered it, not in his own name, but in the name of a man of hay. I believe that all the States of the Union have

abolished these miserable artifices, which anciently figured in the conduct of legal proceedings. What earthly necessity is there for resert

MR. PRESIDENT: This debate has manifestly lost some of its interest, although it rapidly approaches a yet undetermined conclusior. The length of time it has occupied may account in a degree for the decline of excitement. Repetition of the same topics, and even of the same arguments, not indeed too frequent for duly enlightening the minds of the people of the United States, yet too frequent for patient endurance here, is a further cause. I think, however, that something is due also to the change of form which the subject has at last assumed. We began with high-sounding themes, nothing less than popular sovereignty, and we rose speedily and justly into the region of the rights of human nature. The question wore this dignity when we gave it to the committee of conference. It comes back from the conference chamber, reduced into a mere artifice—if it were respectful, I should say a trick—of legislative legerdemain. It is assumed that one or both of two irreconcilable factions are to be deceifed; all that seems to be left for us to discuss, or the public to consider, is, who is the dupe? MR. PRESIDENT: This debate has manifest!

I would not dwell on this false issue, if I had ot evider se that it is effective here. It seems This, Mr. President, is that kind of debat;

Kansas he i got just numbers enough to make a slave St. ie, and not numbers enough to make a free St. The honorable Senator has taken more paid to refer to the speeches that I have chine, or perpetual motion, which was to supersede water, wind, steam, and every other motive power. It worked effectively, beautifully, perfectly; but when the public expectation was satisfied with this great success, Congress, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and everybody else, demanded that the machine should immediately be taken to pieces. Concluding justly that there was a human agent within or connected with it, they wanted to see whether that living main-spring was concealed in the upper or in the nether compartment of the engine, whether in the chamber above or in the cellar below, or in an adjoining or a distant house or street. I felt no interest in that search. made in the Senate heretofore, than I ever took for myself. He has so presented remarks taken from these speeches as to imply that, in 1856, I stood up in the ground that there were votes enough to take a State in Kansas; and if there

gress, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and everybody else, demanded that the machine should immediately be taken to pieces. Concluding justly that there was a human agent within or connected with it, they wanted to see whether that living main-spring was concealed in the upper or in the nether compartment of the engine, whether in the chamber above or in the cellar below, or in an adjoining or a distant house or street. I felt no interest in that search. The machine was a very good thing as it was; it would be a very worthless thing when the secret should be found out.

So, also, I remember that in later years a German, with invention characteristic of his nature and his race, put into action in the city of New York an automaton chess-player. It was constructed so skillfully, and mysteriously endowed with such intelligence, that though a creation of the human hand, it would not only the promise and in the ground that there were votes in take a State in Ransas; and if there were your late a state in Ransas; and if there were your late a state in Ransas; and if there were your were not.

Sir, I we heard the extracts from those hich have been read. I ask, when I lever presented the rapid settlement of a new State and the ravages of invasion and amid the desol, ions of civil war? I spoke for the advance. I kansas under the Topeka Constitution, whit I urged the Senate to recognise—in other wor, a sa a free State. I ask again, did I stand under the Topeka Constitution, whit I urged the Senate to recognise—in other wor, a sa a free State. I ask again, did I stand under the Topeka Constitution, whit I urged the Senate to recognise—in other wor, a sa a free State. I ask again, did I stand under the Topeka Constitution, whit I urged the Senate to recognise—in other wor, a sa a free State. I ask again, did I stand under the Topeka Constitution, whit I urged the Senate to recognise—in other wor, a sa a free State. I ask again, did I stand under the Topeka Constitution, whit I urged the Senate to recognise—in other wor, a of New York an automaton chess-player. It was constructed so skillfully, and mysteriously endowed with such intelligence, that though a creation of the human hand, it would not only gas I to P mida, for aught I know. I know bet-

ter, sir, w at it is that makes States stand and flourish, droop and decline.

I was very young when I first saw the play of Othell exhibited, but yet not so dull that when I set the first act opened with the odious scene of a malgamation—the Moorish general married t the fair daughter of the Senator of Venice—did not know that contentions and strifes we did follow in the second act, and that desolation and death would be the denouement of the denouement. of the dra ia.
Sir, I pod here in 1856, as I stand here

now, adve ating the admission of Kansas as a free S at upon the ground, not of a super-abundant or even a sufficient population, but simply of secessity, even though I confessed it to be a resolutionary movement under consti-tutional g ms, to arrest evils for which there seemed to seemed to be no other remedy. It would have been well if you had listened to my counsel then. It and on the same ground now. It is immateria to me, totally immaterial, whether Kansas he ten thousand or ten hundred thousand people. I shall vote for her admission under a sensitution of her own choice, that the free States, for \$50 per night, for six months. He replied, that just now he had more important business. Prof. Hawn, Assistant State Geologist of Missouri, estimates the coal area of eastern Kansas at 17,000 square miles. He is also of the opinion that the Permian forma-

its own w i, or in violence against its own just conviction of the dignity of human labor.

Mr. Pr. sident I allege against this bill a western portion of the Territory. Leavenworth has lately been flooded with bogus silver
coin, and Sergeant Repard, of the United States
army, has been arrested as the coiner. A
large supply of the coin was found in his posseason, and an accomplice testified that he had
seen him make it.

On Monday night, quite a disturbance was
created at the Academy of Music in New York.
It appears Mr. President, it makes up
the country, a foreign, a fictitious, a false issue,
in place of the true one. The true issue is the
question, whether the people of Kansas, and to
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or place of the true one. The true issue is the
question, whether the people of Kansas aball,
or place of the true one. The true issue is the
question, whether the pe cably. Does this bill submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people, or does it not? There is he puzzle. The party who objected to the adp ission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, because it was not submitted by the Se late's bill, are expected to say, and some of the modes and their difficulty is removed no to because this bill does submit that speaking, no question is ever raised in Congress upon the subject of giving such a dowry, or upon the extent of the dowry to be assigned. The Lecompton Convention sent to us an application or demand for a dowry much larger than is usually granted. The Senate passed a bill to admit Kansas into the Union, which left the subject of the dowry outside, and postponed Constituti a to the people. The party who were con nitted to vote against any bill by which it a ould be submitted, are content with with barely disclaiming any assent to the de-mand which the Lecompton Convention had this bill, ecause they say it does not submit

he Lecon pton Constitution.

Here is a question which I must solv The House of Representatives treated the matter substantially in the same way. They turned to the Minnesota bill, and copied from it into their Kansas bill which they sent to the Senate, a provision by which Kansas should receive a dowry exactly equal to that assigned to Minnesota. The Senate raised no special objection to that part of the House bill. Indeed, from the beginning of the debate until the appointment of the committee of conference, no question about the amount or value of the dowry was ever heard of in either House. Each lies right across my way. Well, sir, I have made up ,y mind upon it; I have reached the conclusion that the bill does not submit the Lecompton onstitution to the people. No. sir; not at all. I think so because its two Senstonot at all. I think so because its two Senatorial father, of the committee of conference, the honorable lenator from Missouri, [Mr. Green,] and the hoporable Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Hunter,] eject the construction which represents that the Constitution is submitted. Certainly this is the very best authority. I look into the all itself, and I find that it carefully defines and limits what it does submit. What it submits is the question of dowry; nothing more nothing less, nothing else; dowry or no dowry, so pure and simple is the question subraited. I look further into the contents of the bill; I go backward, of course, to the begin ing. I find that the bill begins with a recital f the only point of difference, and that is the amount of the dowry. Thus I have shown, more stellarly, that the bill does not at all submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Ka ass. Indeed, I claim the thanks of the non-stemissionists for having established their posi on immovably.

But, M President, in pursuing the subject, I have mad up my mind that the bill does submit the Lecon point Constitution to the people. I will now the people. I will now the people. no question about the amount or value of the dowry was ever heard of in either House. Each was ready to acquiesce with the other on this point. When the bill came back from the conference chamber, we found a recital in it to the effect that there is a difference between Congress and the people of Kansas about the amount of the dowry upon which Congress desires to submit a proposition to that people. The bill proceeds, therefore, to submit that proposition. The reporter tells me that the debates of this Congress, as published in the Congressional Globe, fill up eighteen hundred quarto pages; and that of this immense volume of words which has been poured out here, and

of words which has been poured out here, and is now flowing in rivers over this broad land, nine hundred pages are occupied with the subject of Kansas. Now, sir, I will listen, with respect and kindness, to any Senator who will show me in the debates of either House one show me in the debates of either House one will show me in the debates of either House one will prove it. There is to be an election held in Kansas, and at that election the question is word, not to say one page, that alludes to the dispute concerning a dowry which the conference committee have assumed as so perplexing to Congress, and which they propose to us to refer to the people of Kansas for settlement.

This dispute about the dowry is therefore a feigned issue, a fabricated issue, a false issue, substituted for the true and real one. It is a resort in legislation to a practice of the law. stands on t in Kanass, and, except as God may press we the people from seduction and inti-nidati 1, it stands forever. But if the peoimaginary man who it was pretended had been in possession of the premises under a fictitious lease from the real owner, and was represented to have been expelled therefrom by an imaginary intruder, called a casual ejector, I think, and named John Stiles. The lawyer made up the lease in due form between these two imaginary

James Jackson against John Stiles everywhere, and leaving them there, with their ominous mysteries, to disturb so many good and quiet freemen, pursued and overtook the sheriff, and asked if he could tell him where that litigious James Jackson lived, because, if he could only find out his place of rasidence, he would send him a challenge. [Langhter] him a challenge. [Laughter.]

I show the Senate, next, a second false issue

case in which each of two propositions is true, case in which each of two propositions is true, case in which each of two propositions is true, case in which each of two propositions is true, case in which each of two propositions is true, while the propositions themselves are as irrection on the case in which so much perplex the theologians. I am not willing, however, to stop where the conflicting elements. I am determined to find out how it is that this bill does not at all, and yet does, effectually submit the Lecompton and yet does, effectually submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas. I think I have found it. The honorable Senator from

I would not dwell on this false issue, if I had not evider to that it is effective here. It seems to be carring with it the vote of the honorable Senator from Ohio, who has spoken this morning, [Mr. 2008] At least, I can find no other explanation of his course on this bill. That bonorable Senator, under instructions of his Legislatur, voted against the Senate bill, because it d'I not submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people, and yet he votes for it.

Mr. PU H. I should like to ask the Senator where his unthority is for stating that that was the reasor for my going against it?

Mr. PU H. That was not the instruction. The instruction was not beased on that ground.

Mr. SE fARD. As the honorable gentleman has left hi course obscure, I am endeavoring to arrive at sults by such lights as shine along our way. hepe to do him no injustice. I infer that he v. as for this bill on the ground that Kanssa h. 1got just numbers enough to make a law ship and the state of the proposition of the downy of the people of Kansas. I think I have found it. The honorable Senator from Missouri, chairman of the conference committee. [Mr. GRERN.] has helped me out of the dilemma. He has told us that, although the life or death of Lecompton of the downy of the people of Kansas, yet that result is only a consequence or rejection of the downy of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the people of Kansas, yet that result is only a consequence or the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the people of Kansas, yet that result is only a consequence of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the acceptance of rejection of the acceptance or rejection of the downy of the acceptance of the bill, he consequence of the bil each cause, and let all later consequences go over to the arch fiend of evil to defend or an swer for. This explanation of the honorable Senator, although it seems perfectly clear to me, yet was not quite satisfactory until I had cast around to see how effectual it was in comcast around to see how effectual it was in com-posing other perplexed minds. Sir, the first member of Congress who in the House of Rep-resentatives broke ground against any Kansas bill that should not submit the Lecompton Con-stitution to the people, is an honorable gentle-man of Ohio, representing, I think, the Capital district of that great State. He defended his position and mine in language so strong, with a tone so bold, and with a logic so triumphant, that I cheerfully contributed something from my own means to give a wide circulation to his impassioned and conclusive address. It has thus been scattered with my own agency broad-cast over the land. Certainly he is a man who could not be made satisfied of the equal truth of two conflicting propositions by any incon-clusive argument. I think it due to him that in this poor way I should aid him in giving to the world his explanation of the harmonies of this new bill, which has his full support. "Mr. Cox said he was first in the House to

> throughout. Though the Constitution was not to be submitted, the report provided for obtaining the sense of the people upon it."
>
> There, Mr. President, is an explanation as is an explanation; an explanation most satisfactory—most triumphant. A process has been provided for obtaining the sense of the people of Kansas on a question which is not submitted to them. Sir, there is no State but Ohio that could have provided the logician who could solve this hard problem with the singular felicity thus displayed. Well, Mr. President, being a little inquisitive, I have looked farther to find out if I could the nature and form of this process by which the sense of the people in regard to the Lecompton Constitution is obtained, without submitting the question to them. I have found out the secret. I can't describe it otherwise than by an illustration or example. I suppose that in out the secret. I can't describe it otherwise than by an illustration or example. I suppose that in a Know Nothing or Masonic Lodge it is proposed by some that a certain candidate shall be admitted. All are unwilling to give offence by rejecting, and yet a majority are unwilling to accept him. They have in those societies, as I understand, bal's of two colors, white balls and black balls, which they use as tokens in casting yetes. Now the society ingeniously resolves black balls and others to use white, therefore they will ignore altogether to question of admitting or rejecting the candidate, but will take a vote to settle the dispute about the balls. The members shall severally deposit a white ball or a black one in the urn, just which he pleases. If there are more white balls than black, the white balls have the preference, and the candidate nominated shall come in; but if more black balls than white ones shall be deposited, then "it shall be deemed and taken" that the Lodge prefer black balls to white; and not only this, but it shall also "be further deemed and taken" that the the candidate was a very unworthy person, and he shall thereupon never be worthy person, and he shall thereupon never be admitted at all, or at least until he shall have

admitted at all, or at least until he shall have grown ten years older. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, to use equivocation in legislation is an act of immorality deserving of severe censure. What reverence, what respect, what submission, what obedience, can you expect from the citizen, if Legislatures resort to such from the citizen, if Legislatures resort to such reprehensible practices in making the laws? There are very bad consequences of this immoral transaction lying in the future, if they be not prevented by the vigilance and resolution of the people. The measure in that case will draw after it, not merely the admission of one more slave State into this Union, to increase the grave consequences which must result from the establishment of a belt of slave States in the establishment of a belt of slave States in the centre of the continent, from our Northern to our Southern border, directly across our great highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. You have only by this, or by any other means, direct or indirect, to fix Slavery there, and you will have raised a wall of separation between the Eastern and the Western, the Atlantic and the Pacific portions of the ampire account. the Pacific portions of the empire, more insur-mountable than the ridges of the Rocky Moun-

mountable than the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, or the snow-clad summits of the further range that projects its shadow far abroad upon the waves of the Pacific.

Sir, it amuses me much when I hear patriotic and sagacious men predicting the removal of this capital from the falls of the Potomac to the junction of the Alleghany and Monongatals. the junction of the Alleghany and Mononga-hela, or sometimes, with a longer forecast, to Cincinnati, the Queen City of Ohio, or farther on to St. Louis, and so settling and fixing the centre of power in the valley of the Mississippi. Sir, if you will only confine this institution of Slavery within its present ample boundaries, giving it no further room nor verge, the Capi-tal of this country may remain where it is, but the centre of the Union will fall nearer the val-ley of Mexico than the valley of the Mississip. ley of Mexico than the valley of the Mississippi. Then that Federal authority will grasp the equator on the one side, and the northern pile on the other. But no such promise, no such hope, awaits the Republic, if you separate the free Atlantic States from the free States of the

stands es, ž in Kanasa, and, except as God may press et the people from seduction and at intissidati 1, it stands forever. But if the people and y a to the devery, then the moster Lee'mpta perishes and dies in the prolonged agoly of ye brith. Now, Mr. President, how do not this creament of the whole debate. If Kanasa shall come into cision of t, p sopple at this election, and noces and the compton constitution. If she compton constitution is the prolonged agoly of ye in public at the service of the whole debate. If Kanasa shall come into the cision of t, p sopple at this election, and noces and the cision of the service of the whole debate. If knew the cision of the papels of the proposed of the whole debate. If knew the cision of the she shown that this bill does shall it as compromise. If it is a compromise that the cision of the proposed of the whole debate. This bill gives to Kanasa the proposed of the she who advectate Predom that the will come as a fire State. This bill gives to Kanasa the simple of the proposed of the whole debate. If she compton constitution of the bill as placed upon me, it must be one that green the compton constitution when they shall have a population in the cision of the proposed of the she compton constitution when they shall have a population in the state of the compton constitution, that the President, on their and the compton constitution when they shall have a population in the state of the compton constitution, that the President, and the proposed of the shall be admitted in the state of the compton constitution, shall be admitted into the compton constitution, for the same the propose of the shall be admitted into the compton constitution, shall be demorable to the constitution of the shall be admitted into the compton constitution, the shall be admitted into the proposed by the same and the compton constitution, for the same and the compton consti Pacific coast.

Sir, while this bill ignores the actual dispute

means large enough to make a free State. Proved that the Lecompton Constitution is not States. There are ust enough people to warrant their admission into the Union as a State if they will that it is so submitted. Here is a paradox—a the figure embleratical of Liberty. You cover that it is so submitted. Here is a paradox—a the figure embleratical of Liberty. You cover that it is so submitted by this bill, and I have also proved that it is so submitted. Here is a paradox—a the figure embleratical of Liberty. You cover to the next Congress, then as witnesses. Well, sir, this is a matter of dispute are, on the one side, the Free-State party of Kansas and the Republican party of the Union; and on the other hand, the Slave-save to yourselves the credit of stanching the and their associates in the House of Representit with your hand, and say to Kansas, wager whether the "Eagle" or "Liberty" is uppermost. Say "Eagle," and you have "Slavery;" say "Liberty," and still "Slavery" wins the wager. Sir, this bill is no new piece of music. It is L'ecompton over again, only with a new variation; but the abhorrent air of fraud per-

I beg now to say most distinctly that this bill

must in both Houses owe its passage to the votes of representatives of the free States of the North and West. I beg. therefore, to sak the North and West. I beg. therefore, to sake the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. BIOLER,] himself a representative of the first State in this Union that after the Revolution moved for universal Freedom, what the people of Kansas have done, that they shall not be indulged at least in an equal choice between Liberty and Slavery? I ask my venerable and esteemed friend from Rhode Island, [Mr. Albert J. Length et al. Length et the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bioles,] himself a representative of the first State in this Union that after the Revolution on equal terms between Freedom and Slavery? I will not ask the honorable Sanator from California, [Mr. Gwin,] whose State was saved to Freedom by efforts other than his own, but who knows that, by that very salvation, there were saved to California resources of wealth, and strength, and power, which secure her control over the Pacific coast of this continent, and render her self-sustaining and almost defiant—I will not ask him for an explanation. I said, when California was admitted, that the slave States need not fear her; that though settled by a population chiefly from the free States, California, owing to a disastrous conunction of parties at the time, would prove for years to come the strongest slave State in the Union. I will not ask the honorable Sena-tor from Ohio, [Mr. Pugh.] for I have already oppose the Lecompton Constitution, yet he had come to the conclusion to sustain the report. Proper considerations had actuated him throughout. Though the Constitution was not leading to my humble ability, the views by which he reconciles this measure to the judgment of his great constituency. I would, indeed, ask the honorable Senators from Ludiana but they may have that question to interpreted, according to my humble ability, the views by which he reconciles this measure Indiana, but they may have that question to settle at home speedily, without being interrogated here.

My honorable friend from Vermont | Mr Foot] reminds me that I have forgotten New Jersey. Sir, I will speak for New Jersey my-self. The blood of men who hazarded life, fame, and fortune, for Freedom, in the "Jerseys," courses through my own veins. I know the blue hills of the Jerseys well. They are mingled with all the fond recollections of my childhood. I will answer, that the votes which are given which in ten years will be given for Slavery by representatives of New Jersey. Mr. President, I have shown that this bill

mr. President, I have shown that this bill gives to the people of Kansas only the show of a choice between Freedom and Slavery. I have next to show that it provides for overriding, counteracting, and defeating this very shadow of a choice, if it shall be in favor of Freedom. The bill provides, not that the people of Kansas or their Legislature or their authorities shall appoint the commissioners under whom the contemplated election shall be held and its results assertained, but a heard to commiss of five results. to hold elections and return results in the Ter-ritory of Kansas, and every one of them has been repudiated, dishonored, and disgraced, for having struggled to prevent fraud, and to ascer-tain and certify the truth about those elections. The ghosts on the banks of the Styx constitute a cloud scarcely more dense than the spirits of the departed Governors of Kansas, wandering in exile and sorrow for having certified the truth against falsehood in regard to the elections be-

sein, I am accustomed to measure my words, when I speak of other men, even of public men. Knowing how liable I am to err myself, I think I have so much of charity as induces a favorable judgment of an adversary, to the full measure that I ask and expect it for myself. But though it is with pain and shame and mortification, not I do content that I ask and expect its them. tification, yet I do confess that I cannot trust the President of the United States. It is the most humiliating confession I have ever made in the presence of my countrymen and before the world; for whenever I have looked over the long roll of Kings, Princes, Doges, and with dismay and apprehension in the Senate of the United States to-day. I know that, in speaking thus plainly, I shall wound the sensibilities of some public-spirited and patriotic men. They will cry shame upon me, when I disparage the fame of the President of the United States. But, sir, I am used to that. The world is used to that. I remember that there

Upon what ground is this bill, thus shown to

be so gravely objectionable, recommended to us? First, it is commended as a compromise. The honorable chairman [Mr. Graen] tells us, that where there is a difference between two parties or interests, there can never be a settlement unless there is a compromise; that the

the Union; and on the other hand, the Slave-State party of Kansas and the Democracy of the Union. This compromise is one made between the two factions of the Democratic party, excluding every Free-State man of Kansas and every representative of the Republican party in Congress. There is not one in our whole number who consents to this bargain. It is, therefore, just no compromise at all; it is only the pretence of compromise. Sir, I was born suspicious of legislative compromises. That temper has grown on me more and more every day of my life. I have studied their dangers, and seen the evils that resulted from them; and I seen the evils that resulted from them; and I

bring a truce for four or five years. Sir, there is no peace in this world for compromisers; there is no peace for those who practice evasion; there is no peace in a republican land for any statesmen but those who act directly, and boldly abide the popular judgment whenever it may be fairly and clearly and fully ascertained, without attempting to falsify the issue submitted, or to corrupt the tribunal. Sir, beneath the thin gauze that is spread over this signal of truce. I see distinctly minuted

over this signal of truce, I see distinctly mingled stains of fraud and blood, black spots and red, the true unerring marks of a piratical flag. If you mean by troubles to be composed, appre-hensions of civil commotion, of violence, of turbulence, of sedition, of faction and civil war, I tell you frankly that you need be at no pains to make peace to prevent those dire evils. This cause of equal and impartial Freedom in the cause of equal and impartial Freedom in the States has at last become strong enough to work its way through lawful and constitutional forms to its destined and final triumph. But if you mean, on the other hand, that agitation, which has already given to that great cause the strength and power it now exhibits, and if you expect that that agitation will be arrested or suppressed by this or by any other legislative device of this nature, then let me tell you that

you reckon altogether wildly.

I smile when I hear Senators talk about the people getting tired of Kansas and this eternal agitation of Slavery. They consult the commercial preases of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Bertin Park. York, and Boston, and those oracles respond with assurances that the people are exhausted and willing and impatient to have the Kansas question ended in any way, with popular sovereignty or without, with fairness or without, with or without Slavery. Sir, they see only the eddy; they do not stretch their vision far enough to see the tide. They make the same mistake which the felon did a few months ago, when in the darkness of the winter's night, on the bank of the Genesee, he slew his brother, and precipitated the mangled body down into the river, just below the first fall, and just above the other, thence to float down the last cataract, and be buried forever in the lake below. But when the morning came, the corpse of the victim lay floating on the shallow water by the river side. He had mistaken the eddy

near the shore for the full and ever-swelling flood, which man can by no art or power com-press or restrain. Senators, you shall have peace in Kansas, you will have peace in Kansas. It will come, not by reason of what you do to court or compel it, but in spite of your-selves; but it will come in the train of the triumph of peace-giving policy and principles. get a slave State, one way or another. You will get a slave State in one case by a popular elec-tion, under the operation of bribes and menaces. Will the people of Kansas remain corrupted after they have accepted your bribe and escaped your terrors? That is not in keeping with the character of the American people. You will get it by fraud—by a certificate from the President that popular sovereignty has gone in favor of Le compton, when, in fact, it has gone the other way. Will that make peace? I should like to be near by, and see the new slave State at-

tempted to be organized under the Lecompton Constitution.

I remember that legislators as wise as we-I remember that legislators as wise as we—
the world thought them much wiser—who had
seats in St. Stephen's Chapel, and had a President whom they honored as much as we do
ours, though they called him a King, insisted
that the people of New York should live under
what to them was a slave Constitution, while
they had made up their minds to have a free
one, established by themselves. The Provincial British Government went on board the
Halifax packet, and thence sent forth its remonatrances and denunciations, under cover mitable demonstration of the success of the American Constitution is found in the fact that, with all its defects, and amid the erratic and sometimes tumultuous movements of the people, the catalogue of names of those who have filled the Presidency exhibits a splendor of virtue far outshining that of any dynasty whole earth. Six and sometimes tumultuous on the special constitution on the special constitution on the special constitution and the special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution and the province of the special constitution, as it was regarded to sat the strife rose him to special constitution and the province of the special constitution and the special constitution and the special constitution are special constitution. and sometimes tumultuous movements of the people, the catalogue of names of those who have filled the Presidency exhibits a splendor of virtue far outshining that of any dynasty that has ever ruled any nation on the face of the whole earth. Sir, if the President of the United States had ever allowed, not to say if vasions upon the property of patriotic planters and citizens of that great State, and then dis-

and citizens of that great State, and then disappeared forever.

Sir, your Lecompton Government of Kansas
will be afloat on the Missouri river when it begins. The Missouri will not be wide enough
for its safety. It must go down, and pass into
the broader channel of the Mississippi; and
when you next look for it, you will find it
stranded on the beach of the Gulf of Mexico.
These is to be no Lecompton State no slave world is used to that. I remember that there were patriots in Virginia who cried shame on Patrick Henry, when he denounced George III. There were not wanting patriots in the Senate of Rome, who heard with pain Cato denounce the first Casar. Sir, those who have dragged Liberty down from her shrine, and trampled her isto the dust, have not often been those who in Senates accused Emperors, Kings, or Presidents.

Il pop what ground is this bill, thus shown to day of June, when you are impatient to go day of June, when you are impatient to go home, Kansas will be beleaguering you here for admission as a free State. She will be telling you that she knows nothing about your projected slave State within her borders. She has not seen it; it is not there at all. You of course will spurn her from your path, and will go home. The people of Kansas will then appeal to the popular elections throughout the United States, which are to send to this Capitol twenty States, which are to send to this Capitol twenty new Senators and a whole House of Representatives about the first Tuesday in November next. Now, I ask the honorable supporters of this bill here, belonging to the free States, about how many Democratic Senators and Representatives they expect will be returned by the people upon the passage of this bill? I ask for information. The honorable Senator from California [Mr. Bronerick] has spoken for the colly free State that I thought was horelessly ifornia [Mr. Broderick] has spoken for the only free State that I thought was hopelessly lost to us for a quarter of a century. For all the rest, I think that if it were not presumptuous, I might speak myself. But I leave the representatives of those States to speak.

Mr. BIGLER. Will the Senator from New

Mr. SEWARD. Certainly Mr. BIGLER. I do not desire to interrup Mr. BIGLER. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator more than one moment; but I thought perhaps it would be well for him to know that the bill which we are discussing here has passed the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. SEWARD. Well, Mr. President, then the people of Kansas will come here under the Lecompton Constitution, and meet you on the first Monday in December next, when you assemble here, and they will ask you to admit them as a free State. Have you any law that will present their coming in that character and United States declares that the people may petition Congress, and they may petition for what they please. The people of Kansas may petition to be admitted as a free State, under the Leavenworth Constitution. Have you any constitutional prohibition to prevent me from voting in favor of their prayer? I shall vote for their admission as a free State, in spite of a

even pass a bill to maintain, or rather to regain, your authority in Utah against polygamists, without infinite trouble. I think I can scribing them; for either you provide for your take up the roll, and give the yeas and nays selves a defeat, which the signs of the times infrom the free States. I think my honorable dicate, or, in lieu of that, you will go down to triend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bigler] will vote aye, because he always stands equarely up to the Administration. It is a tower of strength to the patriotic statesman. It is calculated to fortify his courage and sustain his devotion to popular liberty and human rights—so long as it lasts. I think that my honorable friend from California [Mr. Gwin] will give his vote for this new army hill, for, like myself, he is apt to favor appropriations, and not very particular about the objects to which they go. But, then, I think the favorable responses will end. be found in the negative on that vote, because things are manifestly coming to close quarters in New Jersey. As to my honorable friends from Indiana, they will of course be absent, passed the Honse of Representatives. I confess to you, sir, that it produces in my mind, if e found in the negative on that vote, because you have now.

Mr. President, while I am yet speaking, I

Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. CRITTENDEN,] and the honorable Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell,] have stripped you bare of all pretences to fairness in the exercise of maintain-

The principle of the old Latin civilization,

new civilization was based on the principle of the freedom of labor, that it must be voluntary, and that it should be not only a political power, but that it should even become the ascend-ant and dominating political power throughout the world. While Portugal and Spain proved themselves competent to open and lead the great career of discovery, and the one revealed interior and southern Africa, and the other America, to the eyes of an astonished world, these two nations were, less than any others, qualified to inaugurate civilization on either continent. The Portuguese, with a cupidity and cruelty unparalleled, doomed Africa to remain perpetually in the barbarism with which she had been cursed from her earliest history, by establishing there the African slave trade, in which ten men were sold in exchange for one horse; and the Spaniards compelled America to receive, and for a while to remain encum-bered with the civilization of labor by African slaves, captured and sold to them by the Por-tuguese. Our Constitution and our Union came tuguese. Our Constitution and our Union came into being seventy years ago, in a conjuncture when it was necessary to decide between those two systems of civilization found existing together within our borders. The States which have founded or adopted the new civilization are before you. Contemplate them, and say whether the world has ever seen countries so perfect and so prosperous. You see, also, the States which were founded on or have retained the old declining civilization of the Roman

Empire.
All our new States have to choose between the two systems. We have a voice, at least an influence, in determining their decision. You are bent on forcing that old and effete civiliza-

are bent on forcing that old and effete civilization upon new regions where political and social
evil has until now been unknown.

This question in regard to Kansas ought to
have been settled fifty-five years ago, in 1803,
when Kansas was added to the national territory by the treaty with France, as part of the
Louisiana purchase. It was omitted then. It
recurred in 1820, and then it was well and
wisely settled, by dedicating Kansas forever to
impartial Freedom. In 1854, you repealed that
law, but the law you thus repealed was a statute
of the Almighty, written upon the rivers and
prairies and rocks of Kansas, as well as in the
very constitution of American society. All you prairies and rocks of Kansas, as well as in the very constitution of American society. All you have done since consists of fruitless efforts to carry the ill-judged repeal of a benignant policy into effect, in defiance of the laws of nature. In what you have done heretotore, you have had what the whole world received as an excuse. It was the action indeed of the slave States, but it was not on their own motion. The suggestion came to them from Senators from the free States, and it was not in human nature that they

tion came to them from Senators from the free States, and it was not in human nature that they should resist it.

"So, in 1856, when Kansas came here a as free State under the Topeka Constitution, and you rejected her, you still had the show of an excuse, for those same representatives of the free States assured you that the people of the free States would acquiesce. But you are now, after having failed in these efforts to establish Slavery in Kansas, persisting in and receiving Slavery in Kansas, persisting in and receiving them without that excuse. Two of those Sen ators, one of them the leader in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the other hardly less effective in that transaction, now remonstrate effective in that transaction, now remonstrate with you against further prosecution of your attempt, as impossible. Still another, from Michigan, remonstrates—I mean the late distinguished Senator from Michigan, now at the head of the Department of State, (General Cass.) I do not say that he remonstrates by speech, but I do say that the retirement of that eminent man from this Chamber, so suited to his talents. man from this Chamber, so suited to his talents, his genius, his tastes, and his fame, into a closet in an Executive Department of the Government under an appointment by the President of the United States, ig a louder remonstrance than any words he could utter, if his constituents had allowed him to retain his place among us, the representatives of the States.

Even that is not all. At last a new voice

issues from your own region, from the South from the slave States, and protests against your further persistence in this mad enterprise. The pohorts are gathering in the South; the men of conservatism, who, as they have heretofore moderated in favor of Slavery against Freedom, will now be obliged in consistency with moderated in favor of Slavery against Free-doe, will now be obliged, in consistency with their just and well-established character and their political patriotism, to moderate against you in favor of Freedom, when the people are

save to yourselves the credit of stanching the wounds of bleeding Kansas, and establishing forever the cause of Freedom.

All this will happen, unless you send armies to suppress such proceedings in Kansas. Well, I should like to see the bill introduced into any other terms of the result of the present contest to establish a new and better policy in the country. I know not, indeed, whether I shall be found hereafter. Congress now, to levy or supply an army to laboring with them in efforts to promote the subjugate freemen and extirpate Freedom in public welfare, or whether they will return to Kansas. That game is ended. You cannot your councils, and labor in your own ranks, as heretofore. Nevertheless, I am sure of this-that friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. BIGLER] will 1860 under the influence of sentiments and then, I think the favorable responses will end.
I rather think my honorable friend from Ohio [Mr. Puoh] will hesitate for want of instructions. My two excellent friends from New Jersey [Messrs. Wright and Thomson] would

securing re-elections.

Mr. President, you will fail in obtaining a some disappointment, no discouragement. I support of this policy, in the contest before you, because, for the first time, you will go before the people of the United States stripped naked of every pretence of equality or impartiality between Freedom and Slavery, much more of have known all the while that this was to be have known all the while that this was to be between Freedom and Slavery, much more of that virtue which is the only mantle that can now cover and conceal political faults in this country—devotion to Freedom and free labor.

The honorable Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] the honorable Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Stuart,] and the Michigan from Mi gan, [Mr. Stuart,] and the honorable Sena-tor from California, [Mr. Broderick,] with their associates in the House, and the honorable is insulted, she is buffeted, she is smitten and disgraced, she is turned out of the dwelling, and the door is locked against her. There is always, however, a fairy, that takes care of the younger daughter, if she be the most virtuous, the most truthful, the meekest, and the most tences to fairness in the exercise of maintaining your own avowed policy of popular sovereignty. You will go before the people no longer in the character of a party that balances equally between Freedom and Slavery, but in the detested character of a party intervening for Slavery against Freedom. You will meet in the elections, not as heretofore, two or three factions, giving you a triumph by their divisions, which you could not win by your own numbers. which you could not win by your own numbers, but one party only, and that party combined, resolute, and animated by a sincere, deep, and common devotion to the principles it main tains. On the other hand, you yourselves, no longer united, will reach the polls in jealous divisions and made different states and blood, the principle, that Freedom is better for divisions and made different states and pales. longer united, will reach the poils in Jean-one divisions, and under different standards—one faction wanting Slavery, absolutely and without will endure the trial nobly to the end, as she has borne it hitherto; and as she has been the regard to partisan success or popular consent, has borne it hitherto; and as she has been the the other hesitating and halting on the position first, so she will be the last, to contend and to of no Slavery anywhere, unless the people suffer. Every Territory that shall come into choose it.

Mr. President, let me try for a moment to lift this debate up from these temporary, ephemeral, and collateral incidents, to that height of argument where it belongs. The sixteenth to its end. The effort to make slave States argument where it belongs. The sixteenth to its end. The effort to make slave States century dawned on the decay throughout Europe and the world of a slave civilization, deagainst nature. The trees do not spring up rope and the world of a slave civilization, derived from early antiquity, and left as a legacy by the Latin or Southern States of the continent of Europe, on the fall of the Roman Empire. But it dawned also upon the rise of a new and better civilization—the civilization of Freedom—the civilization since developed of the German and Scalvonic races; the civilization of Germany and of England, of Scotland, and Ireland, and Switzerland; in short, the now well-defined civilization of Western Eq. shape themselves out of the ever-developing rope. elements of our benign civilization, and rise to take their places in this great political constel be involuntary; must be secured by fraud and force, and must be converted into property, and bought and sold as merchandise. The way. Resist them no longer!

New York, April 29 .- The steamer Arabia arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to Satarday, the 17th April.

Commodore Armstrong is a passenger by th rabia. The steamer Niagara was passed on the 18th, off Kineall. General News.—The news, generally speak

ug, is unimportant. D'Israeli had announced n Parliament that compensation had been demanded of Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers of the Caglian. Count Pelissier, the new French Ambassa-

dor, had arrived at London, and was met with a military and civic reception on landing at Dover.
The trial of Simon Bernard, as the accom-

plice of Orsini, was expected to terminate on the 17th April. A strong anti French appeal from his counsel created great excitement enthusiasm in court. It was reported in Paris that Count de Meury

or Persigny would soon succeed Count Espi-nasse as Minister of the Interior. The Western Powers are said to have refused

to support Sardinia in her aggressive measures against Naples.

Three-fourths of the city of Christiana, in Norway, has been burnt. Loss 10,000,000 francs.

Further news from India had been telegraph

d from Malta. Gen. Campbell remained at Lucknow. Major Hodson was killed at the capture of that place.

The hill fort of Chumdane had been stormed

and taken. The rebels in great force were in Bundelcund. Sir Hugh Morse had driven the rebels from the Chundin districts and the territory of Rajah Baupoor. The possessions of the latter had lso been confiscated.

The steamer with Commissioner Yeh on board had reached Calcutta.

Hong Kong advices say the four great Powers had given the Emperor until the end of March to send plenipotentiaries to Shaughai. The Chinese were arming around Canton, but purely for the defence of the city against the rebels, who threaten to attack it.

The Boston aldermen have invited the Postnaster General to visit Boston, and iraspect the locations for a post office.

Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, has been restored to the active list of the navy,

Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer .- Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body and in the same of the same of the body and in the same of the sa of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera .- Cincinnati Nonpareil.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles the Mission Rooms; as soon as you can, say two handred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and have fre-always take it with me into the jungles, and have fre-quent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was

colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it whore we can put our hand on it in the dark, if n ed be

narrow limits that should catch all scoundrels. Imprison-ment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough demanding Freedom, and rising up unanimously against Slavery.

Lir, this whole controversy is at last reduced and contracted into a quarrel on your part for and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter